THE WARD'S ISLAND INSANE ASYLUM

The First Day's Investigation by the Special Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration as to the Condition of Ward's Island Insane Asylum-The Testimony of Dr. Reidel.

In view of the disclosures brought to light by the recent investigation of the management of the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island under the supervision of the Commissioners of Charities and Cor-rection the Commissioners of Emigration at their last meeting deemed it advisable to appoint a special committee to visit the other Insane Asylum sioners of Emigration, and to make a search-ing investigation into all matters appertaining the well-being of the patients, as well as into all details concerning the institution. That such investigation was needed the sequel will show. On yesterday the committee, consisting of oners E. B. Hart, James Lynch, George J. Porrest, Sigismund Kaufmann and William Wallack, accompanied by three physicians, and commenced their labors by inspecting the building, which is a large four story structure of red brick. As the persons in immediate charge of the Asylum had ample notice of the intended visit of the committee, they "put the house in order," The corridors, wards and halls were clean and trim, and as far as the eye could see the concern patients, of whom eighty-three are females. The pleasurable impression conveyed to the minds of

patents, of whom eighty-three are females. The pleasurable impression conveyed to the minds of the visitors by what they had seen was soon to be marred by recitals of wrongs, injuries, neglects and misconduct, which they were to hear.

The committee having completed the examination of the building, adjourned to the Warden's office for the purpose of taking testimony. Two witnesses were examined—the Warden and Dr. Reidel, the physician in chief of the institution.

The first witness called was Dr. Reidel, who testified as follows:—

I am at present the chief physician in charge of the Insane Asylum for Emigrants on Ward's Island, and have been such for two years past; when I first took charge of the Asylum it contained 145 inmates; it now contains 168; they are classified, as far as the accommodations will permit, according to the nature of their diseases; our arrangements do not permit as complete a classification as I should desire; they are sufficient to enable me to classify the excitable patients as they should be classified. I keep a regular register of the patients and make such entries as I consider proper concerning each. I did not do so until within the past Iew weeks. I commenced keeping a register when I was appointed, but was unable to continue, as one physician, unaided by a clerk, is not adequate to the task.

Mr. Harn—Is the medical force sufficient? A.

the task.

Mr. Harr—Is the medical force sufficient? A.

It is a well established fact that for every one hundred patients one physician is necessary. Mr. Lynch objected to this manner of testifying, as he thought the answer was of a discursive character, and the witness continued:—I stated to the Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee (Mr. Lynch) repeatedly that the physician cannot keep the history of the 160 patients without clerical aid; I have by the

I have by the

AID OF MY MEMORY

kept the history of the principal ones; all the
patients are under my daily observation; I have
not a history of all the patients that came under
my care since I was appointed; I am daily engaged
in the examination of my patients from three-quarters of an hour to an hour.

O. How many deaths from disease or suicide and

ters of an hour to an hour.

Q. How many deaths from disease or suicide and how many escapes have occurred since you took charge of the Asylun? A. I will answer that question in detail; shortly after I was appointed a Polish woman escaped, I suppose SHE ESCAPED BY A BOAT; her disease did not induce a tendency to suicide; she was never heard from since; another patient who was suffering from melancholy escaped one morning with some workman; the body of another patient was

who was suffering from melanciloly escaped one morning with some workman; the body of another patient was

FOUND FLOATING IN THE RIVER,
and a Coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental death; in the same year another patient escaped and was never heard from. Subsequently a young Englishman named Hanoock escaped; he jumped into the river to escape the keepers and was drowned; I think he did not intend to commit suicide; shortly after that occurrence a patient named Michael O'Hare jumped into the river and was also drowned; he did not suffer from any disease likely to create a tendency to suicide; another young man, while taking a bath one hot day, on the eve of his discharge, was drowned; another patient dropped deau a few moments after his admission.

Q. In cases where no have no knowledge of the patient what course do you pursue? A. The first night I put him in a strong room,

WHITHER HE IS QUIET OR NOT.

This is to ascertain the nature of the disease, because it often happens that persons suffering from acute mania and whose disease is dangerous are for the time quiet, owing to the strange surroundings, but hable at any moment to break out.

Q. What is your system of treatment, or have you any? A. I treat patients in the way I learned to treat them in Germany; in cases of melancholy I used to use opium and other narcotics, but I have arrived at the conclusion that what is co..ducive to a speedy cure in Germany will not operate in the same manner in this country. I have now given up the use of narcotics and

the use of narcotics and
LEAVE MY PATIENTS JUDICIOUSLY ALONE.
The medical force of the Asylum is not sufficient

to enable us to make the complete medical and scientific examinations that some cases require. The witness further stated that the attendants were incompetent and too few in number, and attributed the incompetency to the fact that the remuneration was so small that proper persons could not be induced to serve. He stated that the salary of nurses was \$12 each per month. To a question by Mr. Wallach he answered—lhave not power to remove the nurses; if I had that power I could remedy some of the abuses; I have made about six postmortem examinations, but kept no record of them; there are not "vessels" to make the analyzations sometimes necessary. e us to make the complete medical and sc

there are not "vessels" to make the analyzations sometimes necessary.

The witness here made some explanations of a medical character and uninteresting to the general reader and said that many evils arose from his want of authority. He complained that the patients had not proper or sufficient clothing, and stated that he had made repeated requisitions on the Warden for clothing, but that the matter received no attention.

Q. Is there any punishment meted out to patients? A. Very seldom. When patients who are sensible refuse to obey orders I put them in a cell. That is the only punishment used.

Q. Are the patients ever ill treated? A. It sometimes happens that patients are not well treated by the attendants. Attendants are frequently discharged for ill treating patients, and this tells against the asylum, as new attendants must first learn their duties.

By Dr. Raborg—While passing through the house I noticed a dark cell, the floor of which emitted a very disagreeable odor; have patients confined in that room proper accommodations afforded them? A. They have; but the floor becomes saturated, and hence the smell.

To Mr. Wallach—It would belwell to have the facilities for making the scientific even in the foor recomments re-

nd hence the smell. To Mr. Wallach—It would be well to have the facil-

To Mr. Wallach—It would be well to have the includes for making the scientific examinations referred to by Mr. Lynch, but they are not required to the extent they would be in an institution gotten up for the promotion of science.

To Mr. Kaufman—All over the world, except in

medical men.

Mr. Wallach—Doctor, I will ask you to explain
what you mean by saying that you have not charge
of the asylum, as I understand you to say that it is
necessary that it should be in charge of a physi-

cian.

A. I think it is necessary for the obtaining of the best results that a physician should have the exclusive charge of the asylum, of its management, the correspondence, the employment and discharge of attendants and the visits of clergymen; in short, the physician—and this is a scientific fact, admitted and practised in every part of the world, even in Russia and Sheria—should be the superintendent, and New York is the only place where he is not. The Doctor here entered into a long explanation, which went to show that the institution suffered because of the conflict of authority between himself and the Warden. He gave some lilustrations, among others, that some three months ago a nurse had badly abused one of the patients and threw him down a steep stairs and that the nurse was still in the employ of the asylum. He also stated that his orders were countermanded by others. He instanced this by a case which recently occurred in which the orderlies were forbidden by a priest to clean the filthy water-tosets after he—the Doctor—had given instructions that it be done; he states further that because of this neglect the patients were in scrious danger of contracting typhold fever. At a future examination the Deputy Warden will be called on to verify this statement.

Warden Wells, being called to the stand, contradicted mych of the Doctor's testimony. He made certain explanations tending to show that he was anxious that peace should reign in the camp. Much feeling was exhibited by both the doctor and warden, and it appeared as if the gentlemen had rather taken on hand a series of altercations than if they had been colaborers in a good cause.

The examination will be resumed on to-morrow, when some spicy developments may be looked for. A. I think it is necessary for the obtaining of the

DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.

Surning of the Propeller Dalbousic-No. Lives Lost but a Total Wreck.

Oswego, Sept. 28, 1872. The propeller Dathousie, bound from Montreal to Chicago with pig iron and merchandise, was destroyed by fire on Thursday noon, about forty-five miles below the Nlagara River, on Lake Ontario. The crew were taken off by the propeller City of Concord, The merchandise was owned by the Welland Railway Company of Canada.

ROSH HASHANAH.

The Jewish New Year-Its Origin and

The religious New Year of the Israelites will be ushered in on Wednesday evening next, and this follows ten days later, is observed more generally than any other days in the Jewish calendar. The synagogues are usually thronged with devout worshippers, and those who during the rest of the year pay very little attention to devotion will, on those days at least, put on the semblance of piety and faithfully attend to all the outward acts of a religious life. Prayers are recited with trembling fervency, and the words of admonition and of encourage-ment uttered by the rabbies find a resting place in the open hearts and docile minds of the waiting congregations. The New Year and the days that intervene to the Atonement are spent in heartacts which in some sense answer for penance, and which are designed to arouse the people to a sense

and make way for the reconciliation of a sinless Creator and a sinning creature. The shofar, or cornet, is sounded annually during those days to awaken the careless from their spiritual sleep and to remind them of the thunders and voices of Sinal and of the judgment of a righteous God upon their sins. The trumpet blast tells the people that their existence is ephemeral, their life but a dream or a vapor, which passeth quickly away, and that the things of this life, upon which the affections so fondly centre, are as fleeting as the life itself. It reminds them that the soul is of infinite value and is designed to an eternal duration, because it is

is designed to an eternal duration, because it is God-born and cannot cease. Rosh Hashanah tells them again that they are accountable to God for all their ways; but it reminds them that God is gracious and merciful, long suffering and of great kindness; that He willeth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his ways and live, and as the raboles and Hebrew editors say, "as long as Israelites observe Rosh Hashanah in its true intent they remain worthy and faithful members of that religion which has the Creator for its father and mankind for its family." But as very much of the devotion called forth by the annual return of this day springs from superstition, the Jewish Times warns Israelites that in such case it were better that its observance were left unfuilled, since form alone, without idea, is a body without soul—a cadaver of unseemly sight, defling and corrupting, and that the sounding of the shotar becomes idolatry and the recital of prayer blasphemy.

THE ORIGIN OF THIS FESTIVAL

is found in Leviticus xxili. and Numbers xxix., which provide that "in the seventh month, in the first day of the month," they should keep a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, a holy convocation in which no servile work should be done. Hence, just barely the work that is needed to keep life going smoothly and clearly is performed during the holidays. And very much of this work in wealthy Jewish families is done by Christian servants, who have no such scruples. This festival has been observed by Israelites throughout the world perpetually since the law was given on Mount Sinai, and that event itself is supposed by tradition to have been commemorative of the time or season in which the creation of the world took place. So that Israelites believe in a literal six days' creation. There is, however, some difference of opinion among rabbinical commentators on that point, some maintaining that the creation took place at the vernal equinox and the face of nations are meted out and weighed," and their inte

tremole at the approach of the day of the Lord. It also denotes

THE FINAL RESTORATION OF ISRAEL.

The services of this festival comprise prayers of a threefold kind, namely—"of homage" to invoke the speedy approach of the kingdom of God when all mankind will arrive at the true knowledge of the Creator and unite in His worship; second, "of remembrance" of God's supremacy and man's dependence, &c., and thirdly, "of sounding" the cornet to celebrate that future jublice when man will be freed from the fetters of error and will acquire perfection in the knowledge of the true God. The annual sale of pews and sittings in the synagogues takes place at this season, and there is a great rush to get the choicest. The synagogues are crowded and many are unable to gain admittance; hence the Jewish papers for a couple of weeks past have warmly advocated opening temporary synagogues for the poor where they can have the ministrations of the law and the benefits of this season without being debarred therefrom by the conventionalities of fashionable temples and synagogue worshippers. The congregations yesterday were comparatively small, owing to the necessary preparations for the holidays.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN.

A Valuable Public and Unsectarian Establishment-Origin and History.

Brooklyn, there stands St. Peter's Hospital. It is conducted by Sisters of St. Francis, who devote themselves to the care of the sick and the poor The building is 255 feet long by thirty feet deep. When the Sisters first took charge in 1864, there were only ten beds for the accommodation of patients who then consisted of children. In the year following, the eye disease having broken out among the children, they were sent to Bay Ridge, and the hospital in Hicks street was soon after con verted into a general hospital. In 1867 the Sisters were enabled to add to their hospital accommo dation. They purchased an adjoining lot and built time, they have been enlarging the capacity of the hospital so that it has now 125 beds, every one with an occupant. The patients are treated with the greatest kindness and consideration. They are constantly watched by the Sisters, whose gentle hands are never tired in the works of mercy to

the greatest kindness and consideration. They are constantly watched by the Sisters, whose gentle hands are never tired in the works of mercy to those who are suffering in bodily health.

The hospital receives

No PECUNIARY AID

from the State. The Sisters depend altogether for means to conduct their excellent work upon contributions. The hospital is open to all persons, irrespective of creed or color. Though conducted by a Catholic Sisterhood, it is entirely unsectarian in its management, and this fact alone ought to insure the house an allowance of support commensurate with its undoubted claims upon public patronage. Sometimes contributions are forwarded by benevolent persons who do not wish to let their good deeds be known; but the principal portion of the means which keep the establishment afloat are collected by the Sisters throughout the city.

The hospital is open for all classes of surgical cases, and these are treated the very moment they are admitted. The poor are not expected to pay; but those who can are charged a moderate sum (§4 a week). Paying patients can have private rooms. These rooms are neatly furnished and have every accommodation, including bath. A very excellent rule prevails here—if a person who can afford to pay for medical treatment, and a poor one who cannot, make application for admission at the same time, the preference is given to the latter if there be room, on the just principle that an individual commanding means can more readily find accommodation, including bath. A very excellent rule prevails here—if a person who can afford to pay for medical treatment, and a poor one who cannot, make application for admission at the same time, the preference is given to the latter if there be room, on the just principle that an individual commanding means can more readily find accommodation, simply because there is no room for them. The hospital is as full as it can hold. The Sisters view with regret the fact that they are obliged to turn away the afflicted from their doors; but there is no the same time, the preference is given to the inter if there be room, on the just principle that an individual commanding means can more readily find accommodation elsewhere than one who has none of this world's goods. On an average

TWENTY APPLICANTS DAILY ARE REFUSED for them. The hospital is as full as it can hold. The Sisters ylew with regret the fact that they are obliged to turn away the afficied from their doors; but there is no help for it. It is hoped that they may be soon enabled, by generous contributions, to make additions to the Asspital, and they believe the most the solitat and continue any present themselves for admission. They ask the friends of humanity to visit the baspital, and they believe that one visit will convince any one that he has seen a refuge for the sick not surpassed for careful management and cleanliness by any, and certainly superior in almost every respect to many hospitals. The house is directed and controlled by twenty-two sisters, whose only reward for their deep denotion to and thoughtuil regard for the poor is the satisfaction they-derive from that love of God and their neighbor which we are told in the sarried and their neighbor which we are told in the sarried and the preference of the accommodation for clotting for men and storage accommodation for clotting for men and storage accommodation for clotting for men and woman and for sheets, quilts, towels, Ac. The wards set apart for the services without fee or reward. The attending physicians are pro-them to the confidence of t

about eight years ago. Their first foundation in this country was at clineinnati, and, besides the Brooklyn house, they have hospitals at Columbus, Ohio; Quincy, Ill.; Covington, Ky., and Hoboken and Newark, N. J. The order was originally founded at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the foundress of the order is still living.

A TRIPLE RECEPTION AT THE CONVENT OF MERCY.

The usual seclusion of the Convent of Mercy, at No. 35 East Houston street, was broken yesterday by the admission of an immense concourse people who had assembled to witness the reception of three young ladies of the "white veil"—Miss Miss Susie McDevitt. These three young ladies having passed the six months' probation imposed order of Mercy yesterday, bid adieu to the pomp and pride of the world for a period of two years' further trial prior to pronouncing the irrefinal perseverance, bind them to the service of

As usual, on such occasions, the several altars were decked with a choice selection of both artificial and natural flowers, the faint perfume of the latter pervading the air like incense, and the brilliant light of the myriad wax tapers mingling with the tinted radiance penetrating the richly stained windows added unusual splendor to the solemn scene. As the hour appointed for the ceremony drew near the slowly-tolling bell announced to the silent congregation the approach of the proto the altest congregation the apprach of the precession; first the cross, borne by a young notice.

then the remaining probationers, followed by the
movices, two and two, and the black-veided in the
movices, two and two, and the black-veided in the
movices, two and two, and the black-veided in the
movices, two and two, and the black-veided in the
movices, two and two, and the black-veided in the
movices, two and two, and the black-veided in the
movices, two and two, and the black-veided in the
movices, two and two, and the blackmovices, two and two and the control of the
movices, two and the services of the control of the
movices, two the
movies, two the
movices, two the
movies, two the
mov then the remaining probationers, followed by the novices, two and two, and the black-veiled nuns

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

A Reporter's Visit to the Great Orphanage in Westchester County-Fifteen Hundred Boys and Girls Learning the Means of an Honest Livelihood-Three Hundred Girls at Work-The Hour of Angelus-The Boys' Chapel and Their

olic Protectory showed the rapid improvements which are being made to accommodate the little ones who have lost by the conflagration many of the comforts of their late home. A temporary wooden building has been erected for the orphans use. It is divided into compartments—namely, dor-mitory, dining hall, workshop and recreation room. This building adjoins the little Convent of the Sis ters of Charity. The Convent is literally crammed with articles saved from the flames, so that the nun who acted as guide emphatically remarked,

"We have no reception room now."

Entering the spacious workshop the whirring and clicking of a hundred sewing machines bespeke business on an extensive scale. The uppers of boots and shirts were the principal items of manufacture in this department. During the reporter's stay, at twelve o'clock, the bell for the "Angelns"

stay, at twelve o'clock, the bell for the "Angelus" ringing, the noise of the sewing machines subsided, and the girls, old and young, arose, fell into line and responded to the recitation of the midday prayer by the nun in charge. After the prayer they moved slowly and in order to the refectory, where a substantial repast awaited them.

THREE HUNDREP AND THIRTY GIRLS seated themselves at two tables extending throughout the length of the dining hall. According to a strictly observed rule the most austere silence prevailed during the meal. Dinner consisted of excelent soup, fresh meats, tomatoes, apples, bread and potatoes. Rigid discipline seemed to have been exercised over the keeping of the dormitories, so clean and orderly did they appear. Destitution, orphanage or an unruly disposition constitutes sufficient ground for admittance into the Catholic Protectory.

The large huiding of the Protectory.

THE NEW PRIMATE:

Archbishop Bayley's Last Official Act in New Jersey-Laying the Corner Stone of a New Church in Jersey City-Pre-sentation by the Clergy of the Diocese. The installation of Archbishop Bayley, as previ ously announced in the HERALD, takes place at the Cathedral in Baltimore on Sunday, the 13th of October, two weeks from to-day. As he was consecrated once, when elevated to the bishopric of Newark, there will, of course, be no some papers, but simply those incidental to the installation of the new Primate of America and his investiture with the pallium. The occasion wil be rendered grandly impressive, no less than imposing, as is the custom in the Catholic Church when any great event is being celebrated. But if the Archbishop's expressed wish is complied with, there will be no display except that which the Church calls for. He has forbidden any public demonstration on the part of the Catholic people in Baltimore.

calls for. He has forbidden any public demonstration on the part of the Catholic people in Baltimore.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM NEWARK.

In order to sift the truth of the conflicting rumers as to the Archbishop's departure from Newark for Baltimore a Herald representative visited the cathedral residence in Newark yesterday afternoon. The Primate had just left for Jersey City, where he would remain to-day, the guest of Rev. Father De Concillo. This afternoon at four o'clock he will perform his last official act in New Jersey—the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Michael's church, of which Father De Concilla is pastor. Happily Rev. Father Doane, long the prelate's secretary, was at home, and from him some interesting facts were obtained. No one, except the primate, knows positively when he will start for Baltimore. It is his purpose to slip quietly away, escaping any demonstration on the part of his people, which, were they apprised of, would surely be gotten up. Father Doane thought, too, that a formal leavetaking of his late flock by the Archbishop would only excite a degree of sorrow on all sides difficult to assuage. Few that are not Catholics can properly realize the love the faithful of Newark bear him, who has been their pastoral chief for a fifth of a catury. Last Sanday Dr. Bayley was present at a church ceremony in Franklin, near Newark. When the pastor, Father De Burgh, told the congregation that would be the last time they would likely see their late Bishop the women burst into tears and the eyes of the strong men even burst into tearful rivulets.

ON THURSDAY NEXT

the clergy of the diocese will assemble in the hall of the Catholic Institute, in Newark, at eleven o'clock, and there present the Archbishop with a farewell address and a costly testimonial of their affection, in the shape of a splendid gold watch, from Tiffany, suitably inscribed, and an archiepiscopal cross which is now en route from Paris. The order for the cross was sent the very day it was positively known the Bishop had been eleva

presided over by Mrs. Daniel Whalen. The enter prise must certainly commend itself to all chart tably disposed persons, and should receive mos unequivocal support.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Four hundred and eighty-one persons were arrested in Brooklyn last week.

The receipts at the office of the Tax Collector during the week were \$21,538.

The body of Martin Leddy, eight years old, was found in the river, yesterday, at the foot of Rus street.

Bridget Farrell, of Centre street, endeavored with the aid of a broom-stick to dissuade Officer McCullough from arresting her daughter. Bridget and her daughter are both awaiting trial.

Thomas McGovern, who keeps a small store at nue, stabbed John Kirwin in the face for entering his store and assaulting his wife on Friday night.

An unknown woman jumped overboard from the Hamilton avenue ferryboat Baltic, on a trip from New York to Brooklyn, on Friday night, and was drowned. Yesterday the body of a woman, about thirty-five years of age, floated ashore at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, and it is supposed to be that of the woman who jumped from the boat.

The evening public schools of Brooklyn will open on Monday (to-morrow) evening and will remain in session until Christmas Eve. The hours of tuiin session until Christmas Evc. The hours of tuition will be from seven to nine P. M. The registration throughout the city has been very large, showing a desire on the part of young people whose business vocations preclude the possibility of their attendance during the day to improve their minds and learn the rudiments of a common school education. At No. I school, corner of Adams and Concord streets, 709 pupils have registered their names and will take their positions in classes to-morrow night. This school is under the supervision of Dr. Shepherd and Mr. Hardenbergh, the local committee of that institution, and the zeal and energy which these gentlemen have displayed in enabling those who "thirst after knowledge" to obtain their desire is highly commendable.

NEWS ITEMS. Considerable emigration is now going on from

the Bahama Islands to Florida. There are 573 lighthouses along the coast of th United States, and twenty-two lightships. A tunnel one mile in length on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has just been completed.

The corner stone of a monument to commemorate the great fire will be laid in Chicago next week. The shipments of boots and shoes from North Bridgewater, Mass., last week amounted to 2,276 Fifty barrels of Cincinnati whiskey, in railroad cars, was burned at Springfield, Ohio, on the 21st

The coal tonnage of Pennsylvania to the present time this year exceeds that of last year by 4,286,280 tons. Many Massachusetts families are rich by property which their ancestors made by selling slaves to the

The colored fair which was held last week it Nashville, Tenu., was a great success. It closed of Saturday last.

William George, aged 103 years, of Rochester, Ill., concluding that he had lived long enough, recently hung himself with a clothes line.

Judge Farnell, of the Circuit Court of Chicago, has decided to grant no more divorces, unless there has decided to grant no more divorces, unless there is reasonable and strong provocation.

William Jones, of Floyd county, Ga., shot and killed a negro named Bowen last week, and was justified in the act by a Coroner's jury.

James W. Lacy, of Taunton, Mass., has been sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary for violating the person of Harriet L. Hodges.

THE BIENVILLE.

The Chief Engineer Examined as to the Cause of the Fire, the Efforts to Smother It, the Details of the Escape and the Distribution of the Command of the Small Boats-The Life-Saving Equipment of the Ship-The Arrangement of the Steam Pipes Inadequate Spontaneous Combustion.

The investigation into the cause and circumstances of the disaster of the Bienville was resumed yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, Inspectors Boole, Hill, Mershon and Mathews being present. Many of Mr. Hill's questions were of such an greatly the progress of the examinations, until Chairman Boole at length interposed and directed the inquiry to a more practical channel. It had by this time begun to be very tedious, had it not been that some interest attached to the facts concerning the combustibles in the forward hold, and which it is now supposed were unlawfully carried.

the combustibles in the forward hold, and which it is now supposed were unlawfully carried.

THE PREGAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE AGAIN.

W. F. Wright, chief engineer of the Bienville, was sworn and testified that he had held that position on the Bienville since 1850, excepting during the two years that she was laid up while owned by the government; was on her when her old boilers were removed and the new ones put in; auperintended that work; there was nothing lacking in the department of witness when the last voyage was commenced; he superintended the putting in of steam pipes through the ship for extinguishing fire; they were placed in the forward and after hold, between decks; the coal bunkers were between the two boilers and steerage forward on the deck below the main deck; there were eight in all; one main valve was attached to the steam pipe between the two stop valves; four were located above the former and another four still higher; they were within eighteen inches of the engine room, within easy reach; they were two inches in diameter and varied in length from thirty-two feet to fifty-six feet.

Q. What is your theory in regard to extinguishing fires on shipboard by steam? A. I think that the pipes should not be less than 3½ inches in diameter; the volume should be large, and should be thrown into the compartments very quickly; I think the effect would then be to smother the fire; the vapor would subdue it.

Q. Do you think if the vapor would subdue it.

Q. Do you think if the pipes had been three inches in diameter, and had had their outlets at the bottoms of the hold, with the pressure of steam at your command, that you could have extinguished the fire? A. I do.

A written statement was here submitted by Mr. Wright, Aven you any idea of the origin of the fire? A. Spontaneous combustion in the cargo in the forward between-decks; I don't know what was in the forward between-decks; I don't know what was in the forward between-decks; I don't know what was in the forward between-decks; I don't know what was in th

sengers all told; the crew numbered sixty-diver, seventeen were im my department, including myself; the bagsage of the passengers was stowed in the forward between-decks; I presume there were other goods there, although not positive.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SHIP.

Q. What was your opinion of the first officer of the ship as to his seamanship? A. I considered him a competent officer; I do not know the reason why he was not placed in charge of any of the boats that left the ship; I can give no reason why a responsibility of this sort was placed upon my subordinate officers, the third and fourth assistant engineers, instead of the proper sailing officers; I do not think my men were competent to take charge of the boats, as they were only engineers; it is not necessary to be a navigator in order to be a competent engineer; he has nothing to do with navigating the ship; none of my assistants were navigators; I do not know why one of the ship's boats was placed in command of a passenger; the first, second and third mates went in the boat with the captain; these men were neither disabled nor sick; I was also in the captain's boat; there were two quartermasters, the earpenter, two sailors and the purser with us, also the second steward and porter; there were twenty-two all told, including some passengers; there were not laddes of hinches with the transpe that so much of THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HAVING CHARGE OF THE was given to officers of my department instead of to the Captain's officers; he did not make any mention of regret that he had not done so, nor did the officers say anything in reference to that subject; we were thirty-three hours on the water; left at seven and landed at four o'clock the next afternoon; our boat had a rudder, five oars, but no sail; she was provisioned with one box of soda crackers, one small cheese, four or five Bologna sausages, two boxes of sardines, a five gallon keep of provisions left on the ship's deck; we had been placed in the boat.

The LIFE BOAT.

In answer to Questions of the bulkhead

sailed in before.

The investigation was adjourned until next Wednesday at twelve o'clock, when the stevedore will be recalled and another of the passengers will probably be examined. Other witnesses, whose testimony is necessary, are in unknown places, and efforts will be made to secure them. The chief officer and the first and second mates of the Blenville sailed on the Ocean Queen, and their return is

THE MURDEROUS MILITIAMEN.

A Warning to Insubordinate Soldiers Promp Disarming of the Riotous Com-panies-How the Disgraceful Affair is Regarded by the Germans of Morris

The indignation felt and freely expressed by the people residing in the lower portion of West chester county at the outrageous conduct of Companies A and G, of the Third regiment N. G. S. N. Y., while on board of a Harlem Railroad train, last Thursday afternoon, is not at all allayed by the disgrace which has promptly and effectually covered the organizations named. Among the German population of Mor-risania especially is the stigma felt and deplored, as nearly all the members com prising the insubordinate companies were of that nationality. The law-abiding industrious Teu-

piored, as nearly all the members comprising the insubordinate companies were of that nationality. The law-abiding industrious Teutons of the town indicated vehemently repudiate the inwiess conduct of the militia, and assert that the whole trouble was occasioned by Company G, which is mainly composed of youthful German-Americans of the rowdy order, who cannot keep sober while playing solder.

Acting on his onicial responsibility, and without waiting for a reply to the telegram forwarded by him to the Adjutant General at Albany, a copy of which appeared in the Herald of yesterday, Colonel John G. Fay, of the Third regiment, took immediate steps for disbanding and disarming the Morrisania companies. Accordingly, on Friday afternoon, the Colonel proceeded to Morrisania with detachments of Companies B and C, of Mount Vernon, fully armed and equipped, to the armories of the delinquent organizations in Morrisania, where he first notified the respective captains of his intended action, and then quietly took possession of and removed the State arms which had heretofore been used by Companies A and G. These mute evidences of hostility were placed subsequently in the police station at Morrisania. Having effected his object Colonel Fay returned to Mount Vernon with his command. Thus far it has been utterly impossible to ascertain the names of all the parties injured, as both omicers and men have evinced a persistent reticence in regard to the afray. There is, no doubt, however, that many of those engaged in the fight sustained injuries of a more of less serious nature. August Brinckman, who was reported dying from his wounds on Friday, had so far recovered last evening as to be able to appear on the street. Atthough he was cut and stabbed in a shocking manner, Brinckman denies all knowledge of what transpired in the railroad car, being, according to these, Brinckman was very disorderly, and on being remonstrated with by his Captain, attempted to use his bayonet on the officer, when the latter drew his sword and parried th

INSURANCE COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

injuction Granted Against the Common wealth Fire Insurance Company for Fraud and Neglect.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28, 1872.

In the Superior Court of this city Judge Dobbin has issued an injunction against the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company restraining the issuance of policies and suspending the business of the company, on the ground of fraud, neglect and abuses in the transaction of their business.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Decision in a Patent Suit. Renwick et al. vs. Cooper et al.—This was an application for an injunction on the patent granted to W. C. Hicks against the sale of the Winchester Repeating Firearm, manufactured at New Haven, Conn. The defence set up was an alleged prior invention by George W. Morse. This defence was overruled by the Court and the injunction was granted. George W. Gifford, counsel for complainants; Charles M. Keller for defendants.

The Supervisors of Election. Judge Woodruß will sit in the United States Cir-

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions.

By Justice Leonard. John A. C. Gray, receiver, vs. James T. Sanford; the Same vs. Van Nest.—\$1,000 in each case will be a proper allowance.

MARINE COURT-GENERAL TERM. Decisions.

Present—Chief Justice Shea, Judges Joachimsen, Spaulding and Tracy.

Pesch et al. vs. Plass et al.—Heard by Judges Joachimsen, Tracy and Spaulding.—Appeal from judgment in an action involving a question of fact, as to whether certain goods manufactured for the defendant by the plaintiff were or were not according to contract. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Telt vs. La Salle Manuiacturing Company.—Appeal from a judgment.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Beadleston vs. Boyle.—Appeal from a judgment.—The case was made up by consent, without any contradiction of facts, while ample time had been given to correct technical mistakes. Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Kingsland vs. Ryckman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jacobs vs. Sherman.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Wolf vs. Goodkind.—Judges Joachimsen and Tracy agreed that the judgment should be affirmed, with costs, Judge Spaulding dissenting. Opinion with the Clerk of the General Term.

Pelton vs. Browne.—Case ordered to be reargued. Reed vs. Bovviere.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Duncan vs. Herman.—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

A man named Francis McKee was arrested yesterday on the charge of having stolen some iron from the Navy Yard. He was taken before Com-missioner Winslow, and held to ball to await the result of a hearing of the case,

Stephen Rotherill, of 41 Harrison avenue; Mr. Rouder, of Harrison avenue and Hayward street; Phil. Waish, of 185 Court street, and Emil Miller, of 524 Broadway, were charged with carrying on the retail liquor business without paying the special tax required by law. They were held to ball to answer. SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM

Liquor Dealers Arrested.

In the matter of the petition of J. T. Sackett, Granted on authority of Ward against Brooklyn.
Cromwell Brown Stone Company vs. Frederick Backus. Motion denied; no costs, with leave to plaintiff to discontinue of payment of costs.

In the matter of the petition of B. J. York, receiver, &c. Motion to make receiver a party denied on Schleir stipulating, &c.

CITY COURT-SPECIAL TERM. A Mother Seeking Her Child. Before Judge Neilson.

Mrs. Cornelia Ann Ely yesterday inquired through counsel as to the whereabouts of her daughter, aged thirteen years, who in 1867 was placed in charge of the Industrial School Association and subsequently bound by the Association to one Joseph Harris, of South Hampton, L. I., with whom she yet remains. The petitioner, as she alleged, had not been able to discover the whereabouts of her daughter, who had been taken to the Association while she (Mrs. Ely) was sick and insane, in 1847.

67. Counsel for the association made return to a Counsel for the association made return to a writ previously issued by the Court, showing that the girl had been indentured as above stated. The object of the writ having been accomplished, the writ was dismissed, and Mrs. Ely's counsel will now apply to the Suffolk county Courts for the release of the callid.

Newspaper Charges Against the District Attorney.

Before Judge Moore and Associate Justices. Judge Moore yesterday called the attention of

the Grand Jury to an article recently published in one of the local papers charging District Attorney Britton with having corruptly entered a nolle prosequi in the case of the politician Paddy Keenan, who was indicted on the charge of forging two sureties to a contract bond. Judge Moore remarked that inasmuch as these charges had been made publicly it behooved the Grand Jury to fully investigate them, in order that the District Attorney, if guilty, should be removed from office, and, if innocent, that he might be exonerated. The public demanded to know whether the District Attorney was discharging his duties in a proper or improper manner, and so long as the charges remained uninvestigated there were some who would believe that he was really guilty.

really guilty.

A copy of the paper containing the charges was delivered to the Grand Jury, who thereupon retired.

Mr. Britton courts an immediate investigation and is confident that the accusations will be found to

A large number of prisoners were arraigned yes-terday morning and pleaded not guilty to the inlictments found against them, which were princ pally for grand larceny. Their cases were set-down for trial on different days during next month. William Orway, alias William Kennedy, pleaded guilty to burgiary in the third degree and was-sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. William Squires pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a year. The Court adjourned until Monday, at ten e'clock. A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT. Business of the Past Week.

Before Surrogate Veeder.
The wills of Antoinette Yemi, Eliza Harburdt, Peter Hofmann, George Dexter, Antonio Jane, Ar-

Peter Hofmann, George Dexter, Antonio Jane, Arthur W. Francis, Jennett Swezey and Heloise C. Carlier, all of the city of Brooklyn, were admitted to probate.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.:—Julia Bridge, of Jefferson ceunty, Indiana, Virginia O. Whelpley, of the city of Baltimore, Md.; Thomas Hooper, of Ocean county, New Jersey; James Collins, Joseph B. Hall, Bridget Cautwill and Hiram Johnson, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of James Collins and John Collins were granted to Jane Collins, their mother; of John L. Schneider to Augustus R. Case; of James Murphy and Patrick Murphy to Thomas Courtney; of John T. McConnon to Mary Murphy, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Conclusion of the Fair Trial-The Jury Deliberating-Curious Traces of an Ancient People in Washington Territory. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27, 1872.

The trial of Mrs. Laura Fair, for the murder of Colonel Crittenden, was concluded to-day. Ab-immense crowd assembled in and about the court room to hear the closing argument for the defend by N. Greene Curtis. At the conclusion of his argument the jury received a charge from Judge Reardon and retired at a quarter to five o'clock

P. M.

The engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad have examined the curious mounds on the prairie, hetween Monticello and Olympia, in Washington Territory, and found them to contain puttery and relics of an unknown race.

Bank Failure Reported in Boston—A Board of Health Created, with Compul-sory Vaccinating Powers. Bosron, Sept. 28, 1872.

The suspension of Spencer, Vila & Co., wellknown Boston bankers, is reported to-day. The Board of Aldermen to-day passed an order to divide the city into twelve districts, assigning one Alderman to each, to act as an assistant Board of Health, with authority to employ physicians to visit all dwellings, vaccinate the immates and take all sanitary measures to prevent the spread of smallpox or other dangerous diseases.